

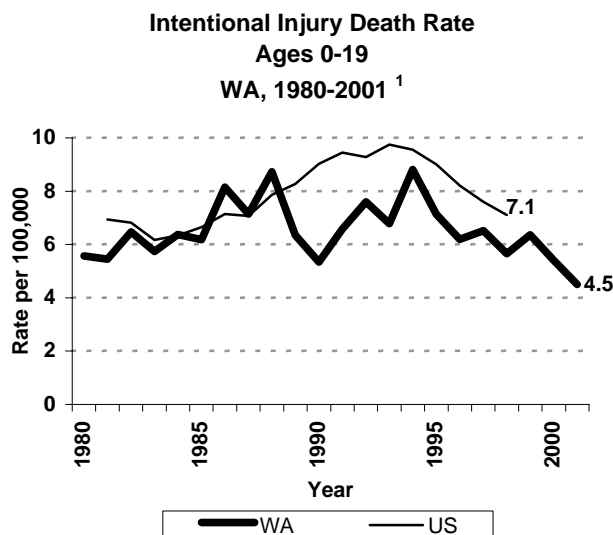
Intentional Injury Mortality

Definition: Intentional injury deaths are due to homicides and suicides.^a

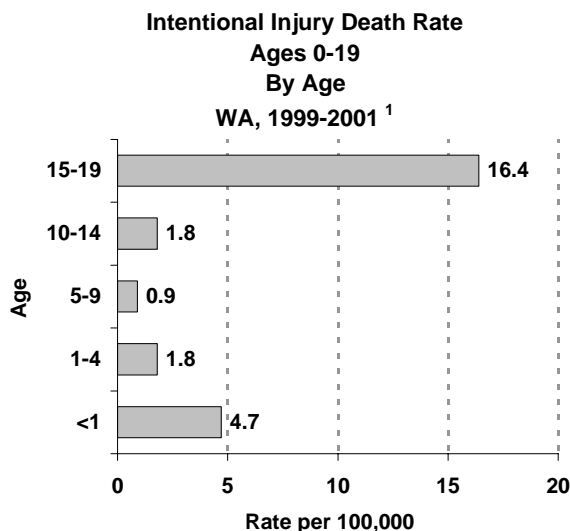
Key Findings

- ❖ In 2001, there were 76 deaths due to intentional injury for Washington state residents ages 0-19 (40 suicides and 36 homicides), resulting in an intentional injury mortality rate of 4.5 per 100,000 children ages 0-19 (or 2.4 for suicides, and 2.1 for homicides).^{1,2}
- ❖ From 1999-2001, youth ages 15-19 had the highest intentional injury death rates (16.4 per 100,000) of all Washington children followed by infants (4.7 per 100,000).¹
- ❖ From 1999-2001, males had intentional injury death rates nearly three times greater than females. Intentional injury death rates were higher in American Indian/ Alaska Native and Black children compared to other races.^{1,b}
- ❖ Firearms were the most frequently used mechanism for intentional injury deaths, followed by suffocation and poisoning.³
- ❖ Thirty-five youth ages 15-19 committed suicide in 2001. The suicide rate for Washington youths ages 15-19 was 8.1 per 100,000, down from 12.6 per 100,000 in 1990, although the difference is not statistically significant.^{1,b}
- ❖ Washington's local Child Death Review (CDR) teams reviewed 127 intentional injury deaths of children ages 0-17 from 1999-2001 and concluded that 86 (68%) of these deaths were preventable.⁴
- ❖ For the whole population, the Healthy People 2010 goal is to reduce suicides to no more than 5.0 per 100,000 population and homicides to no more than 3.0 per 100,000.⁵

Time Trend

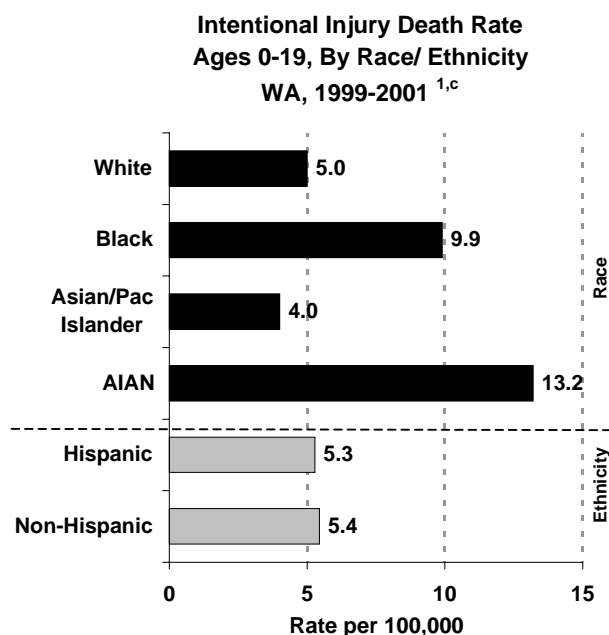


Age

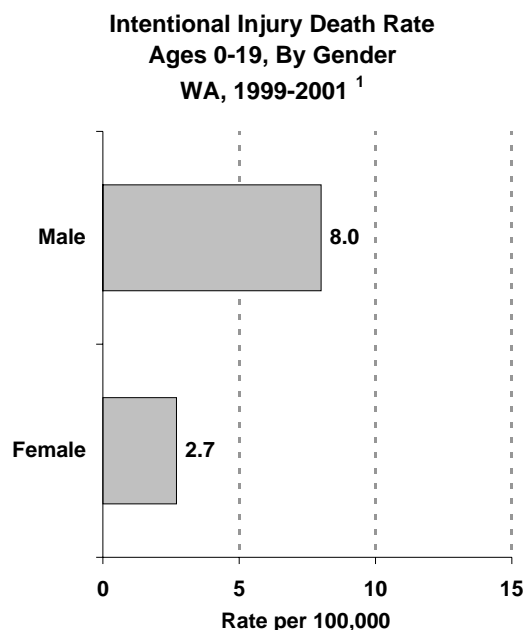


Intentional Injury Mortality (cont.)

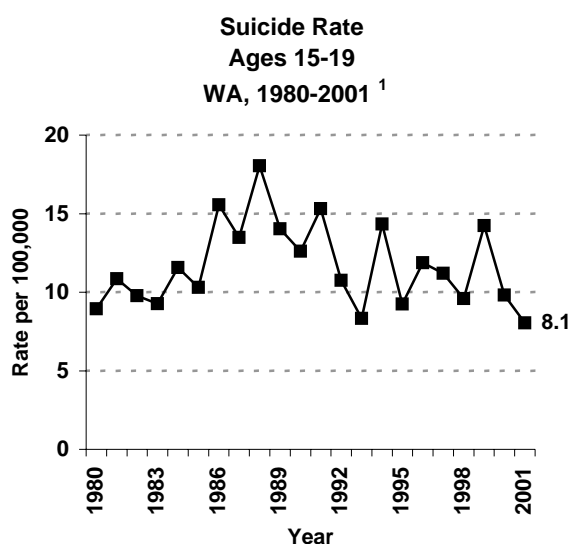
Race and Ethnicity



Gender



Block Grant Measure: Suicides: 15 to 19 year olds



Leading Causes of Intentional Injury Deaths WA Children, Ages 0-19, 1999-2001 ³	
Rank	Causes
1st	Firearms (N=135)
2nd	Suffocation (N=54)
3rd	Poisoning (N=17)
4th	Cut/ Pierce (N=15)

Intentional Injury Mortality (cont.)

Data Sources

- ¹ Washington State death certificate data: Vital Statistics 2001, Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, December 2002.
- ² Analysis Software: Public Health - Seattle & King County, Epidemiology, Planning & Evaluation, Software for Public Health Assessment (VistaPHw), 1991-.
- ³ Injury Prevention and Safety Program, Washington State Department of Health:
http://www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/Injury/Tables_update.htm.
- ⁴ Data from the Washington State Child Death Review Database, MCH Assessment Section, Washington State Department of Health, 1999-2001.
- ⁵ Healthy People 2010: Understanding and Improving Health, US Department of Health and Human Services, Washington DC US Government Printing Office, 2000.

Endnotes

- ^a Intentional self-harm (suicide) for years after 1998 include ICD-10 codes X60-X84 and Y87.0. Assault (homicide) includes ICD-10 codes X85-Y09 and Y87.1. For years 1980-1998, intentional self-harm include ICD-9 codes E950-E959, and assault include ICD-9 codes E960-E969. Comparability ratio (used to enable comparison of ICD9 and ICD10 coded data) for intentional injury mortality was 1.00 (SE 0.0005 for suicides and 0.0006 for homicides).
- ^b Significance was determined based on 95% Confidence Intervals.
- ^c Population denominators for non-Hispanics are estimated by subtracting the number of Hispanics from the total population and may include unknowns.
- ^d AIAN - American Indian Alaskan Native